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American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN
SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN,—Again I have the pleasure of reporting a prosperous year in the history of our School. The number of students has been larger by one than ever before, and nothing untoward has occurred to mar our satisfaction.

Of the sixteen students of the School during the year, six were women and ten were men. Five had been members of the School in previous years. Three had received the first academic degree from Yale University, two each from Cornell University and Mt. St. Mary's College, and one each from Barnard College, the University of California, the University of Chicago, Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Vermont. Two had received a higher degree from Columbia University, and one each from Brown, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Yale, and the University of Athens. No one came directly from his undergraduate course. Eight of the sixteen had received the first academic degree at least five years previously.

For the first time in his long service of the School, the Director took a vacation in the time of the academic year, being absent in Egypt for six weeks in December and January. His work was left in safe hands, Professor Perry assuming the responsibility for the guidance and instruction of the students. The lectures which the Director would have given during the

time of his absence were delivered partly before his departure and partly after his return.

Professor Perry's chief work, in addition to the direction of the School during the absence of Professor Richardson, was carried on with his class in epigraphy. Sixteen exercises were held, each lasting about two and a half hours. The students were expected to work on the stones, and to make their own "squeezes" for the use of the class.

The time of the Secretary of the School, Mr. De Cou, was devoted chiefly to completing the preparation for publication of the bronzes which were found in the excavations at the Argive Heraeum. He also lectured on these bronzes, and in the spring acted for more than a month as guide and lecturer for the large party of visitors from our sister school in Rome, during their stay in Athens, as well as in their travels in Peloponnesus and in northern Greece.

Again, our School is under heavy obligations to Professor Wilhelm Dörpfeld, of the German School, and to Dr. Adolf Wilhelm, of the Austrian School, for their generous courtesy in allowing our students to attend their lectures, which constitute one of the chief privileges of the student's life in Athens. Our students formed the largest part of Dr. Wilhelm's class. The Committee at its meeting in May expressed formally its thanks to these distinguished scholars. Dr. Wilhelm in reply assures the Committee, "dass wer aus Amerika kommt immer auf meine Unterstützung, so weit wissenschaftlich meine Kraft und mein guter Wille reicht, zählen darf, und dass ich glücklich sein werde zu der so hoffnungsvollen vielversprechenden Entwicklung der Altertumsstudien in Ihrer Heimath durch Förderung der in Griechenland weilenden Fachgenossen in ganz bescheidenem Masse beizutragen."

Professor Paul Shorey, the head of the department of Greek in the University of Chicago, and one of the students of the School in its first year, has gone to Athens to serve the School as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1901-02. He will be succeeded in 1902 by Professor George

E. Howes, of the University of Vermont, who in turn will be followed in the autumn of 1903 by Professor Harold N. Fowler, of Western Reserve University, another of the students of the School in its first year.

After fourteen years of service of the School as chairman of its Managing Committee, I resigned the office, the resignation taking effect at the close of the School year, August 31, 1901. The duties of the office have been more onerous than I anticipated in 1887, and perhaps more than most of the Committee have realized; but they have brought many rewards, — not simply of satisfaction in the growth and usefulness of the School, but also in the closer associations with other scholars, especially the members of the Managing Committee. The Committee was unanimous at its May meeting in electing as its Chairman, Professor James R. Wheeler, of Columbia University, — who was one of the distinguished company of young scholars at Athens under the directorship of Professor Goodwin, in the first year of the School, in 1882-83, and had served the School at Athens as Professor in 1892-93, and at home as Secretary, since 1894, and as the School's representative on the editorial board of the *Journal of the Institute*, since 1897. His familiarity with the work of the School from three sides, — as student, as Professor in Athens, and as secretary of the Committee at home, — makes it peculiarly easy for him to guide and inform the Committee.

Professor Horatio M. Reynolds, of Yale University, has been elected to membership in the Committee, and to succeed Professor J. R. Wheeler as its Secretary.

Professor Harold N. Fowler, of Western Reserve University, has been elected to membership in this Committee, and Professor Andrew F. West, of Princeton University, becomes a member *ex officio*, on his election to the chairmanship of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome.

The Committee's regulation with regard to the constitution of its Executive Committee has been slightly modified. Of the four members to be elected by the Managing Committee, henceforth two will be elected annually for a term of two years.

At the last May meeting Professor Chapin and Professor Winans were elected to serve for two years, and Professor Norton and Professor Ware to serve for one year. Thus the Executive Committee at present is composed of five members *ex officio*,—the Chairman, the Secretary, and the Treasurer of the Managing Committee; the President of the Archaeological Institute, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome,—and four by election,—Professor Chapin, Professor Norton, Professor Ware, and Professor Winans.

The duties of the Executive Committee are not arduous, since the Managing Committee in general is able to provide instructions for its officers, but in an emergency the opinions or votes of nine can be secured more easily than those of forty. The Executive Committee has been less important, also, since the main Committee is so homogeneous in its constitution and so harmonious in action.

Professor Sterrett has been elected to succeed Professor J. R. Wheeler as the representative of the School on the editorial board of the *Journal of the Institute*.

The Committee in charge of the publication of the results of the excavations at the Argive Heraeum has issued the following circular. I regret to say that the work of printing has not advanced so rapidly as the Committee anticipated,—partly because of delays natural when two revisions of the proof are sent across the Atlantic Ocean,—but more rapid progress is expected in the future:

“THE ARGIVE HERAEUM, by Charles Waldstein, Ph.D., L.H.D., Litt. D., with the coöperation of George Henry Chase, Herbert Fletcher De Cou, Joseph Clark Hoppin, Albert Morton Lythgoe, Richard Norton, Rufus Byam Richardson, Edward Lippincott Tilton, and Henry Stephens Washington. In two large quarto volumes, with nearly five hundred illustrations, including about seventy-five full-page plates. Volume I. General Introduction, Geology, Architecture, Sculpture, and Inscriptions. Volume II. Terra-Cotta Figurines and Reliefs, Vases,

Bronzes, Engraved Stones, Gold Ornaments, Coins, and Egyptian Objects.

“The results of the excavations at the Argive Heraeum, which were conducted in 1891-95 in behalf of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, by Professor Charles Waldstein—for four years Director and for a longer time Professor of the School at Athens and now Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Cambridge—are now in press. They will be published in two handsome quarto volumes, and will be fully illustrated. Among the full-page plates are colored plates of architectural restorations and of objects of ceramic art, and also ten heliogravures, which have been prepared with the highest perfection of the art, of sculptures found in the excavations.

“The work—which will be entitled “The Argive Heraeum”—will be edited by Professor Waldstein, with the assistance of several other scholars, who have been members of the School at Athens; most of them also aided him in the active work of excavation.

“In addition to his general editorial revision of the publication, Professor Waldstein has written the General Introduction and the chapter on Sculpture, and is a collaborator in the chapters on Architectural Topography, on Terra-Cotta Figurines, and on Terra-Cotta Reliefs.

“Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of the firm of Boring & Tilton of New York City, who was the Architect of the School at Athens during the last year of the excavations, has prepared the chapters on Architecture and on Architectural Topography, with many elaborate plans and many interesting results.

“Professor Richardson, the present Director of the School at Athens, has written the chapter on Inscriptions, one of which contains the earliest mention of the four Doric tribes; Professor Joseph Clark Hoppin, of Bryn Mawr College, has charge of the important section on Vases, and with Professor Waldstein of that on Terra-Cotta Reliefs; Professor Waldstein and Dr. George H. Chase, of Harvard University, have written the

chapters on Terra-Cotta Figurines; Mr. H. F. De Cou, of the University of Michigan, has furnished a thorough account and discussion of the Bronzes found in the excavations; Professor Richard Norton, Director of the American School in Rome, has discussed the Engraved Stones, Gold Ornaments, Coins, and other minor objects; Mr. Albert M. Lythgoe, recently instructor in Egyptian Archaeology in Harvard University, has studied the Egyptian Antiquities, and Dr. Henry S. Washington, formerly of Yale University, has contributed a Note on the Geology of the Argive region. The longest divisions of the work are those on Vases, by Dr. Hoppin, and on Bronzes, by Mr. De Cou. Assistance on the Inscriptions has been rendered by Professor James R. Wheeler and Dr. J. D. Rogers, of Columbia University, and Dr. T. W. Heermance, of Yale University.

“The Council of the Institute and the Managing Committee of the School at Athens are much gratified that Professor Waldstein has had so competent a body of assistants. Not only is each of these scholars fitted in general to do the work which he has undertaken, but each has given unsparingly of his time to this enterprise. Mr. De Cou has spent six years in Greece, being occupied during the last five years chiefly with researches connected with these Argive bronzes. Professor Hoppin was in Greece parts of four years, being engaged the rest of the time in the study of archaeology in Germany. Professor Norton was in Greece for two years. Dr. Washington was in Greece a part of each year for six years, and like the rest rendered important services in the active work of excavation. Dr. Chase was for two years a member of the School and devoted much of this time to work, in the Museum at Athens, on the Figurines.

“The excavations at the Heraeum are acknowledged to have artistic and historical as well as archaeological value. The Heraeum was the chief seat in Greece of the worship of Hera. It was the oldest and most noted sanctuary of Argolis, and one of the most famous of all Greece. The excavations show the

sanctuary to have been more magnificent and complex than had been supposed, — with extensive colonnades and water-works, as well as buildings which seem to have been used for the comfort of the numerous worshippers of the goddess. Although of the temples nothing but the foundations remained, enough was found to justify the architectural “restoration” of the buildings of the precinct to a degree beyond what had been even hoped. Mr. Tilton’s drawings of the restored buildings are among the most interesting of the many beautiful illustrations of the work. The Argive School of Sculpture, also, is to be seen since these discoveries in new light. Certain classes of bronze ornaments are shown in their development by these collections as nowhere else in the world. The discoveries of objects of ceramic art were both rich and important.

“About \$13,000 was expended in the work of these excavations, without counting the time of those in charge. Of this amount the Archaeological Institute paid about half. The principal objects are now displayed in the Central Museum at Athens. The ruins have been put by the Greek government in the care of a guard, and the importance of the American work has been recognized by a plan for the construction of a public road to the ruins. Scholars generally rank these excavations high among those which have been made in Greece. The excavations have already honored American scholarship, and the publication is intended to be worthy of the excavations.

“This publication is in charge of a joint committee of the Archaeological Institute and the School, which share the financial responsibility for it.

“The publishers are Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin, & Company, of Boston and New York.

“This announcement is now sent only to members of the Archaeological Institute of America, and of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens, to whom the work is offered at the reduced price of Twenty Dollars.

“After a reasonable time, the work will be placed on general sale at the price of Thirty Dollars. Members of the Institute

and of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens are requested to send their subscriptions as promptly as possible."

The Committee of Publication consists of John Williams White, Edward Robinson, Harold N. Fowler, on behalf of the Institute, and Thomas D. Seymour, John H. Wright, James R. Wheeler, on behalf of the School at Athens.

The Director's report gives a summary account of the enterprises of the School in the field of excavation, — the continuance of the principal excavations at Corinth, and the two undertakings of members of the School, at Oeniadae in Acarnania and in the grotto at Vari in Attica.

The excavations at Corinth were resumed this year later than usual, since the Director then had at his command for this purpose a much smaller sum of money than in former years, — this being only the remnant from the previous year which had been reserved for payments for expropriations of land, and a gift of \$500 from Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sears, with about \$150 contributed in smaller sums by several persons. About the first of May, however, the Director received from the Treasurer the welcome news of the gift for the excavations of \$1000 from Mr. Elliot C. Lee of Brookline. The Director's statement of the importance of his receiving early knowledge of the sum available for excavations, is not exaggerated. The inconvenience from which he suffered last spring is akin to that to which attention has been called repeatedly in the reports of this Committee. The School needs a permanent fund sufficient to allow the Managing Committee to plan in a large way for the details and development of its work, while at present only half or less than half of the School's income is absolutely assured.

In a private letter, Professor Dörpfeld urges the energetic continuance of the work of excavation at Corinth. He writes that the results of the work of the last two years are really brilliant. He had never believed that the ancient Greek edifices there were so well preserved as is shown to be the case with Piræne, and particularly with the Triglyph-terraces and the new fountain in the Agora. The like has been found nowhere

else. And on the triglyphs and the cornice the colors and ornaments are still to be seen. When completed these excavations will be among the most important in Greece. The German Institute receives about \$5000 a year from the government for its excavations; the French, too, have a large appropriation; the English are spending large sums in Crete; the Greeks themselves are conducting expensive excavations in several places. The American explorers alone lack funds, and yet from them the most is expected.

In the expedition of the Director and several members of the School to Acarnania last autumn, the site of Oeniadae attracted special attention, and three of the students returned thither later, and at the expense of two of their number made interesting explorations, which provided material for two of the theses that are reported, — Dr. Forman on the Theatre at Oeniadae, and Mr. Sears on Ship-houses at Oeniadae. A brief report of these well-rewarded excavations has been made already in the *Journal of the Institute*.

The explorations of the grotto of Pan, Apollo, and the Nymphs, at Vari in southern Attica, greatly surprised scholars of all lands who had visited the cave without dreaming that so much of interest lay under a few inches of soil, while Athenian archaeologists supposed that it had been carefully examined. The credit for the plan of excavation belongs to Mr. Weller, one of the Fellows of the School, who had also a principal part in its execution. The most important "finds" may be enumerated as follows: (1) Seven reliefs. These were in fifty fragments, but fit together with few gaps. Their destruction seems to have been intentional. Six of the seven reliefs are of the typical order of Pan, Hermes, and the Nymphs, with the head of Achelous in one corner. The largest is more than two feet in length, and may be from the fourth century B.C. (2) Perhaps three dozen terra-cotta figurines, mostly broken; two archaic or archaistic busts, five piping Pans, several masks, a turtle, a frog, etc. (3) About one hundred and forty coins. Those that have been cleaned, are all of Roman or Christian

times. (4) Several inscriptions on stone, in addition to others scratched on vases. The well-known "Archedemos" inscription is proved to have been wrongly restored. (5) Hundreds — six bushels or more — of lamps, Greek, Roman, and Christian. (6) Of vases and fragments the excavators saved more than a bushel. Of "black-figured" ware only two or three fragments were found, but "red-figured" ware was well represented. Numerous "prothesis-amphorae" were found, and small *lecythi* and *aryballi*. The entire expense of the excavation was less than fifty dollars.

On the basis of the examinations held in March, Mr Samuel Eliot Bassett, A.B. Yale University 1898, Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University, and Mr. Bert Hodge Hill, A.B. University of Vermont 1895, A.M. Columbia University 1900, Drisler Fellow of Columbia University, were appointed Fellows of the School for the year 1901-02. Both were students of the School during the preceding year. To the Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship for the year 1901-02, the Committee has appointed Miss Agnes Baldwin, A.B. Barnard College 1897, A.M. Columbia University 1900, Greek Fellow of Columbia University.

Henceforth the candidates for the Hoppin Fellowship will take the same examinations as the candidates for the two other fellowships of the School.

The Committee notes with pleasure that the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies has honored our Director by electing him to honorary membership.

In addition to the gifts which are enumerated by the Treasurer in connection with his financial statement, the Committee takes pleasure in reporting a gift received by the Director just at the close of the School year from the Hon. John Hay, who already had been a generous supporter of the School's excavations in Corinth, and had shown in other ways his interest in the work of the School. Mr. Hay contributes \$1000, in memory of his son, Adelbert Stone Hay, who, after important services to his country in South Africa, which had won the gratitude of

more than one nation, met a tragic death on the night of June 22 last, when in New Haven to attend a reunion of his college class. This gift will be used for some definite end in connection with the library of the School.

The special committee on the endowment fund reported with regret that nothing had been accomplished during the year. In the course of the summer one of the members of the Managing Committee has succeeded in securing subscriptions which amount to more than \$4000 for our endowment fund, but an account of this cheering achievement belongs more properly to the next report of this Committee.

The financial statement of the Treasurer shows a balance in favor of the School, but of this balance a large part is pledged toward the expenses of the publication of the results of the excavations at the Argive Heraeum.

I close my fourteenth and final report in behalf of the School, as I have closed several of its predecessors, with an appeal to the friends of sound learning for the completion of the endowment fund. The School has proved its usefulness. Its former students hold positions of eminence in most of the prominent institutions of learning in our country. The influence of the School on education in America has been great and is increasing. No other institution with so limited means has accomplished so much for our higher learning. That the Committee can plan more satisfactorily for the work of the School when its income is assured, needs no argument. We look to the enlightened friends of learning in our country for the help which the national schools at Athens, of Germany, France, Great Britain, and Austria receive from their respective governments.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
October 1, 1901.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1900-01

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of the American School at Athens during the year 1900-01.

I passed the summer of 1900 with my family in Austria and Germany, spending some time in the museums of Vienna and Munich. I returned on the same steamer, with my colleague, Professor Perry, and five students of the School, from Trieste to Patras, and we all made the excursion to Olympia together, before going on to Athens, where we arrived on September 30.

On October 7 we made our annual excursion to the Argolid, all the new members of the School who were present sharing in it, namely, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Coad, Professor Dunham, Mr. Hill, Mr. Weller, Miss Baldwin, Miss Bunker, and Miss Hoag. On October 15 we visited Icaria, and some of our party returned by way of the summit of Pentelicus. From October 18 to October 26, with five members of the School, I made a bicycling tour in Acarnania and Aetolia, visiting in order Ambracia, Amphilocheian Argos, Limnaea, Stratus, Thermus, Vlocho, and Oeniadae. Early in November all the members of the School with bicycles and carriage made the tour of Boeotia, including Chalcis and Eretria. In December we visited Eleusis.

I lectured as usual on the sculpture in the museums of Athens. I began on November 22, and closed on March 12, lecturing twice a week a part of this time, just before and just after a six weeks' absence in Egypt. Some of these exercises were

led by members of the School, who discussed assigned pieces of sculpture.

We had but one public meeting, on March 18, with the following programme :

Professor Perry : A Staircase at Orchomenus.

The Director : Colossal Statues from Corinth.

Mr. C. H. Weller : Excavation of the Cave of Vari.

Since the School does not possess a stereopticon, I took advantage of the invitation of the German School to present at one of its public meetings, with the aid of lantern slides, the results of the last campaign of excavations at Corinth.

Professor Perry gave a very extended and interesting course in Epigraphy, and the Secretary of the School, Mr. De Cou, gave several valuable lectures on ancient bronzes. Our work has been, as usual, supplemented by the officers of the other national schools. Besides the lectures of Professor Dörpfeld and Dr. Wilhelm, permission to attend a long series of lectures in the National Museum on Greek vases, given by Professor Pottier under the auspices of the French School, was granted to a limited number from our School. The much lamented death of Dr. Reichel, Secretary of the Austrian Archaeological Institute, deprived our students of the opportunity of hearing his usual lectures on the objects in the Mycenaean department of the museum. A lecture which I gave on that material, in connection with our visit to Mycenae, was intended to be an introduction to this course.

Of the members who have been in regular attendance on the work of the School, Miss Donaldson and Professor Manly reached Athens after November 1. Miss Bunker left at the end of January, and Professor Dunham early in April. All the others remained until after the time of my writing this report, June 6, except Miss Baldwin and Mr. Bassett, who left Athens just at the close of May. Professor Louis F. Anderson, of Whitman College, Walla Walla, was with us about two months at the beginning of the year. Miss Boyd and Dr. Heermance, former members of the School, were present for some time in

the spring. Mr. Roland G. Kent, of Swarthmore College, was in attendance on nearly all the exercises throughout the year, but preferred not to become a regular member of the School this year.

In regard to the individual work of the School, which is perhaps the best token of its active life, some of our members have given their time to general reading and travel, but the majority have been at work on special subjects, as is shown by the following list :

Miss Baldwin : A Coin of King Prusias.

Mr. Bassett : A Votive Relief from Corinth.

Professor Dunham : Inscriptions from Vari.

Dr. Forman : Oeniadae.

Miss King : Vase Fragments and Terra-cottas from Vari; Architectural Terra-cottas from Corinth.

Mr. Hill : Ancient Repairs on the Erechtheum.

Miss Hoag : Roman Lamps from Vari.

Mr. Powell : Euboea; Inscriptions from Corinth; The Temple of Apollo at Corinth.

Mr. Sears : A Staircase and Paved Street at Corinth; Ship-houses at Oeniadae.

Miss Thallon : Reliefs from Vari; Architectural Terra-cottas.

Mr. Weller : The Cave of Vari; The Pre-Periclean Propylaea at Athens.

This year has been one of unusual activity in excavations. In December Professor Manly, Dr. Forman, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Sears undertook the excavation of the theatre and some ship-houses at Oeniadae in Acarnania, where Mr. Powell and Mr. Sears continued the work for two weeks in May, and excavated a Greek bath near the head of the ancient harbor. In the theatre several inscriptions of manumissions, apparently of the period of the Macedonian occupation, were found cut on the lower seats. The expenses of this undertaking were defrayed by Dr. Forman and Mr. Sears.

In March, the cave of Pan and the Nymphs near Vari, at the southern end of Hymettus, was thoroughly cleared out by Mr. Weller and Professor Dunham, assisted during a part of the time by Miss King and Miss Thallon. Perhaps never in the history of excavations has so much interesting material

been discovered with so small an outlay of time and money. The amount of finds in reliefs, inscriptions, terra-cottas of all ages, and vase-fragments, is surprising. All this required only the labor of a dozen men for eight days. The expenses, which were only about fifty dollars, were defrayed by Professor Perry, Professor Dunham, Miss King, and Miss Thallon.

Mr. Weller's preparation of a plan of the old Propylaea on the Athenian Acropolis deserves special mention. During his investigations he cleared away a considerable amount of earth, which, strangely enough, had never been removed, and so gained additional information, which has been incorporated in his excellent plan. Mr. Weller also suggested the excavation of the Cave of Vari.

The great enterprise of the School in excavation, at Corinth, was resumed on March 20, after considerable difficulty in securing a proper dumping ground. In this work, during most of the time, I was assisted by Mr. Powell, Mr. Sears, and Mr. Weller; Dr. Heermance, Mr. Bassett, and Mr. Hill assisted for shorter periods. Mr. De Cou relieved me during a five days' absence, in which I went to inspect the work at Oeniadae. I mention with pleasure Mr. Powell's valuable services in preparing the plans of buildings excavated both at Corinth and at Oeniadae.

The principal field of our work at Corinth lies to the west of the old fountain discovered last year in the agora west of the propylaea (*Journal of the Institute*, 1900, Suppl., Plate IV). It extends 45 m. to the west of the façade of the fountain, past the great vaulted chamber on the south side of the temple hill, as far as the small white church of St. John Theologos. Views of this area are given in PLATES I-III. The width of the space cleared is 20 m. Additional excavation has been made of the fountain itself. Its east front, shown in PLATE I, has been followed towards the north to a point where it ends after making an obtuse angle toward the front. The south front was soon taken up toward the west by a series of bases, presumably for statues. We have gained

information also on the age of this fountain. It is now clear that the triglyphon enclosing it antedates the destruction of the city by Mummius. The system is not patched together from other buildings. This is particularly shown by the adjustment of the triglyphs at the southeast corner. Furthermore, the top of the triglyphon on its south front is cut in the form of continuous beddings for bases of statues. In one of these cuttings lay, bottom side up, but of the right shape to fill the cutting, a base of dark blue, or almost black, marble bearing the inscription, $\Lambda\Upsilon\Xi\text{I}\Gamma\text{I}\text{O}\Xi\text{E}\Gamma$¹ The triglyphon was executed in the time of Lysippus.

The façade of the fountain, with the bronze lion's heads *in situ*, must be much older than Lysippus. On clearing a little space in front of this fountain outside the triglyphon, we found the continuation of the pavement which contained holes for pitchers and channels for carrying off the water. The channels proceeded to the front under the foundation wall of the triglyphon, which is very rough, and was never meant to be exposed to view. Here again the conclusion is obvious that these channels were on the ancient surface when the old fountain was first laid out, and that when the triglyphon façade was made, earth was heaped up in front of it, covering the ancient level. Whether we shall ever clear any considerable area to this greater depth of some seven feet is a serious question. The date of this first adjustment and this early level seems to reach back at least as far as the fifth century, and perhaps considerably farther.

We found very little of importance in the area behind the fountain towards the west. We have removed a mass of black earth 5 or 6 m. deep, which seems to have been deposited there in very recent times. It contained nothing except walls of modern houses, which ran down very deep into it. At the bottom of this mass was a pavement of white limestone and poor marble, which, from the inscriptions cut in many of

¹ Only a few feet farther west, but at a much higher level, was found a poros block bearing the full inscription, $\Lambda\Upsilon\Xi\text{I}\Gamma\text{I}\text{O}\Xi\text{E}\Gamma\text{O}\text{H}\Xi\text{E}$.

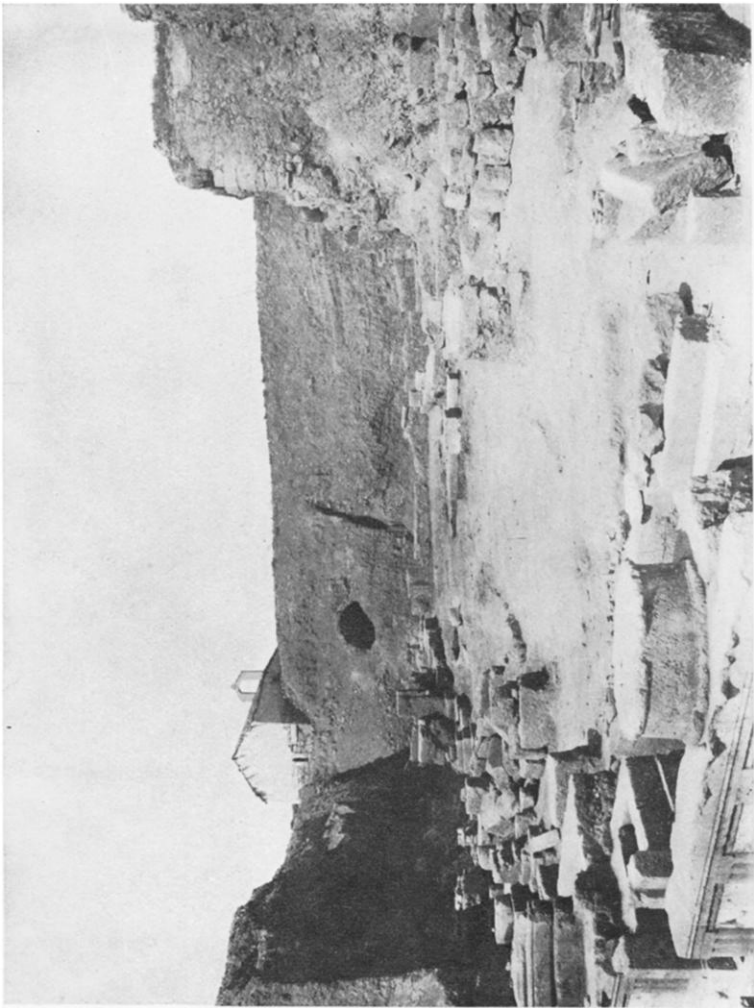


PLATE I. — PRINCIPAL EXCAVATION AREA OF 1901: WEST OF THE OLD FOUNTAIN



PLATE II.—EXCAVATION AREA OF 1901: WEST OF THE PROPYLAEA, AND SOUTH OF THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO

In the foreground is the vaulted chamber, with three ruined chambers to the left, and a stylobate in front

its plaques, is seen to be of the Byzantine period. But at the west end of the area of our excavation this pavement was less than one metre above the bed rock, a soft friable sort of poros. When we had passed the great vaulted chamber above referred to, we swung in to the right toward the temple, and found that our way was blocked by other similar rooms of smaller size, which extended westward from it. We cleared three of these. How much farther the series extends towards the west is unknown. The top parts of all these rooms are lacking; we can only infer, therefore, that they were vaulted. This inference is confirmed by the tale of one of the oldest men of the village, who says that when he was a boy he was told by an old man that there was another such vault towards the west of the present one. There is, in fact, very little doubt that a line of such vaulted rooms ran along the whole length of the south side of the hill, just as the other series found in 1898 ran along the east side; and just as we have found the remains of a porch in front of these eastern vaults, so we have a considerable portion of a long foundation, lying 5.10 m. in front of the line of the southern vaults, which is admirably fitted to be the stylobate of the columns of a similar porch.

Outside of this main area of excavation, several other less important excavations have yielded results of some significance.

(1) In the great quadrangle in front of Pirene the round basin, which never seemed to be the "open air basin" of Pausanias into which the water flowed, was broken up, and a much larger quadrangular basin discovered. This is lined with marble, and has a gutter cut in the white limestone floor that runs round all four of its sides; this gutter discharged the water towards the north. The holes through which the water flowed into this basin are plainly seen, and it tallies perfectly with the description of Pausanias.

(2) The steps of the Byzantine staircase which leads up to the propylaea have been partially removed, and the Roman approach laid bare. This staircase, with the adjacent porches

and the propylaea, form the subject of a report which has been already prepared by Mr. Sears.

(3) The remains of a mediaeval building were removed from the rock on which the temple of Apollo stood ; and now a good plan of the temple has been made by Mr. Powell. By means of ladders pieced together, Mr. Powell also ascended to the top of the architrave, and took careful measurements of what is left of it.

(4) Three attempts were made on Acro-Corinth to find some traces of the famous temple of Aphrodite, or, failing that, some other remains of the classical period. We dug farther on the very summit, and are now certain that no remains are there except those which have long been evident and appear to be the foundations of a tower of mediaeval origin. We then dug on two terraces, the first only about 150 m. below the summit towards the west, and the second much farther down in the same direction. In the first, we came to bed-rock at a depth of about 1 m., while in the second we went down along the face of a cliff which had been quarried away in front, until we reached virgin soil at a depth of about 6 m. Nothing of importance was found in either trench.

(5) Two attempts were made to locate either the Odeum, or the tomb of Medea's children, towards the west of the temple of Apollo. The first attempt was made about 200 m. west of the fountain Glauce, and yielded only the marble floor of part of a Roman house. The next, made 46 m. south of Glauce, uncovered a platform of stones and mortar, somewhat in the shape of a temple foundation. About 2 m. below this structure, which was apparently Roman, were found massive walls of considerable extent, which appear to be Greek. A plan and brief description of this complexus of walls has been prepared by Mr. Weller.

Of single finds the most important has been a considerable quantity of Old Corinthian and Proto-Corinthian vase-fragments, mainly from the east slope of the temple hill, some of which have already been pieced together, so as to form whole



PLATE III.—EXCAVATION IN PROCESS: 1901

vases. The yield in sculpture was insignificant. A head, somewhat broken, which is a very good copy of the Cnidian Aphrodite, may be singled out for special mention.

The results of the campaign are not so satisfactory as those of previous years. We have not found any single object of conspicuous interest. But a war is not lost because of one ineffectual campaign. Just at the end a ray of promise dawned upon us in the appearance of a stylobate with two old Doric columns *in situ* upon it, very deep down on the east slope of the temple hill. In this slope, and also in the south slope of the same hill, when we once get in behind the Roman vaulted chambers already mentioned, our hope lies. In spite of the enormous mass of earth with which we have to deal, and in spite of the annoying difficulty of having to negotiate each year with exacting peasants for a dumping place, I am of good courage to go on with the work. Our total results are great; and there is not an archaeologist in Greece who does not expect us to continue the excavations. We ought, however, to have sufficient funds to be somewhat freehanded in securing dumping privileges and in some other matters, and such a sum should be assured to us as would enable us to continue the excavations for several years. We are now left in discouraging doubt at the close of one campaign whether we shall ever secure the means to have another.

The library has received, besides some minor gifts, its usual gift of \$100 from Professor Joseph Clark Hoppin, and another \$100 from Edwin H. Abbott, Esq., of Cambridge.

The following is a list of the larger single purchases that have been made during the year :

Museo Borbonico.

Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome.

COHEN, *Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romaine.*

Compte-rendu de la Commission Archéologique, St. Petersburg. 2 vols.

SALZMANN, *Nécropole de Camiros.*

CONZE, HAUSER, BENNDORF, NIEMANN, *Untersuchungen auf Samothrake.*

HEUZEY-DAUMET, *Mission archéologique de Macédoine.*

MONTelius, *La civilisation primitive en Italie.*

HEUZEY, *Figurines antiques de terre cuite du Louvre.*

MORGAN, *Origines de l'Égypte.*

POTTIER, *Vases Antiques du Louvre.*

NOTAR, *La femme dans l'antiquité grecque.*

Numismatische Zeitschrift. Complete. Vols. I-XXXII.

CHOISY, *Histoire de l'Architecture.*

FURTWÄNGLER, *Antike Gemmen.*

In closing, I would emphasize the fact that the School has this year had its largest membership, which augurs an increasing activity as the years go on. My relations with my associates in our own School and with the officers of the other Schools in Athens have been, as usual, cordial and almost affectionate. Another year rich in opportunity and fruitful in results has been added to the past.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, *Director.*

ATHENS,
June 6, 1901.